

1 JOHN D. MUNDING
2 CRUMB & MUNDING, P.S.
3 601 W. Riverside, Suite 1950
4 Spokane, WA 99201
5 Telephone: (509) 624-6464
6 Fax: (509) 624-6155
7 Email: munding@crumb-munding.com

JUDGE WILLIAMS

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10 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
11 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

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THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SPOKANE a/k/a THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SPOKANE,)	NO. 04-08822-PCW11 Chapter 11
Debtor.)	
COMMITTEE OF TORT LITIGANTS,)	Adversary No. 05-80038-PCW
Plaintiff,)	
Vs.)	ST. JOHN VIANNEY PARISH'S OPPOSITION TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT
THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SPOKANE, et al.,)	
Defendants.)	

St. John Vianney Parish and its Parishioners ("St. John"), in opposition to the Tort Litigant Committee's (the "Committee") Motion for Summary Judgment (Docket Nos. 63-67, 72), submits the following memorandum of law. This memorandum incorporates and is supported by the Affidavit of the Reverend Tyrone Schaff, the Affidavit of Michael Doohan, Parishioner, and Defendants' Omnibus Statement of Facts (LR 7056). St. John also adopts and incorporates those Affidavits filed by other Defendants opposing Plaintiff's Motion.

ST. JOHN PARISH'S OPPOSITION
TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 1

CRUMB & MUNDING, P.S.
SUITE 1950
601 W. RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201
(509) 624-6464
FAX (509) 624-6155

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RELIEF REQUESTED

The Committee's attempt to deny St. John its ownership interest in real property that St. John paid for, improved, and uses in fulfillment of its religious tenets must be rejected. The undisputed evidence demonstrates that:

1. Neither the Committee, its members, nor the Debtor have any beneficial interest in the real property belonging to St. John;

2. Neither the Committee, its members, nor the Debtor have a legal basis to justify the taking of real property from St. John, a non-debtor; and

3. St. John's equitable and beneficial ownership interest in the real property is clearly established by non-bankruptcy law.

As a matter of both law and fact, the Committee's Motion for Summary Judgment/Declaratory Relief seeking to deprive St. John of fundamental property rights and religious freedoms must be denied.

11

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

A. The Bankruptcy

A voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code was filed by the Catholic Diocese of Spokane, a corporation sole (“Debtor”), on December 6, 2004 (Petition Date). The Bankruptcy Court entered the Order for Relief, adjudicating the Diocese a Chapter 11 Debtor. Since that date, the Debtor has acted as the Debtor-in-Possession pursuant to 11 USC 1108. The Debtor duly filed and subsequently amended its Schedules and Statement of Financial Affairs. (See Main Case Docket Nos. 19, 41-42)

Within its Statement of Financial Affairs, the Debtor describes certain real property to which it holds "bare legal title." The Statement of Affairs explains that equitable/beneficial title to such real property is held by other entities, including St. John. This description is accurate concerning the true ownership of the real property and supported by both facts and applicable law. Neither the Debtor nor St. John disputes this particular trust relationship.

1 B. Appointment of Creditors Committee

2 On February 2, 2005, the Court entered an Order duly approving the appointment of
3 the Committee. (Main Case Docket No. 206) The Committee consists of individuals who
4 filed complaints against the Diocese in the Superior Court of the County of Spokane, State
5 of Washington. Neither the Committee nor its members have asserted a claim in State
6 Court against St. John or identified any legal relationship with St. John.

7 The legal standing of the Committee to seek declaratory relief against non-debtors in
8 this manner is disputed and the subject of a pending motion to dismiss. (See Section II.F.)

9 C. The Adversary

10 On February 4, 2005, the Committee filed a three count Complaint ("Complaint") in
11 this adversary proceeding ("Adversary Proceeding"), specifically:

- 12 • FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
13 (Declaratory Relief: The Disputed Real Property)
- 14 • SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
15 (Declaratory Relief: the Disputed Personal Property)
- 16 • THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
17 (Declaratory relief. Substantive Consolidation)
18 (Docket No. 1, Complaint)

19 Although property is allegedly "disputed," the Committee does not have or assert a
20 legal claim to or legal interest in the real or personal property. (See Complaint, pp. 13-15.)

21 The relief sought by the Committee is drafted as equitable, although it is clearly of
22 the nature and effect of relief determining property rights of non-debtors. Specifically,

- 23 1. Declaring that the Disputed Real Property is property of the estate under
24 U.S.C. § 541(a)(1) as of December 6, 2004;
- 25 2. Declaring that the Disputed Personal Property is property of the estate under
26 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(1) as of December 6, 2004;

3. Ordering the Debtor to amend its Amended Statement of Financial Affairs and its Amended Schedules of Assets and Liabilities to reflect that the Disputed Real Property and the Disputed Personal Property are all property of the estate;

4. Ordering substantive consolidation, *nunc pro tunc*, of the Debtor's bankruptcy estate with the [Diocese-Related Entities] effective as of December 6, 2004.

(Adv Complaint, p. 15)

By way of the Complaint, the Committee seeks to determine the property rights and interests of not only St. John, but of 82 non-debtors. The Complaint seeks to deprive those non-debtors of their instrumentalities used in religious worship, faithful exercise of its mission, activities, and ministries.

D. Motion for Avoidance Powers

On February 7, 2004, the Committee filed a motion in the main case seeking avoidance powers. (Main Case Docket Nos. 223-224) The motion was heard on May 2, 2005. The court continued hearing on this matter for an indefinite period (approximately 5 to 6 months) with any counsel being able to renote this matter on 20 days notice.

(Main Case Docket No. 393)

E. Motion for Summary Judgment

The Committee filed the present motion for summary judgment ("Motion") on April 17, 2005. (Adv. Docket No. 63)

The Motion seeks specific relief defining title and ownership of at least 22 separate parcels of real property which belong to at least 22 different and distinct Defendants. Although the Committee's Motion indicates that they have restricted summary judgment to their first cause of action, the Memorandum aggressively seeks a ruling on their third cause of action by way of an "alter ego" argument.

The Committee's Motion attempts to "lump" St. John's real property with other Defendants' real property interests, dealing with all parcels of property collectively, including all improvements and fixtures. However, each parcel of real property is a separate parcel of property, with separate and distinct ownership interest, and separate

1 factual circumstances surrounding each parcel's acquisition, improvement, maintenance,
2 and use. The committee's standardized factual scenario is inapplicable and not an
3 appropriate basis for declaratory relief against St. John.

4 **F. Motion to Dismiss Adversary Proceeding**

5 On May 2, 2005, the Parish Defendants filed a motion under FRBP 7012 seeking to
6 dismiss this Adversary Proceeding on the following grounds:

7 The Committee's Complaint should be dismissed on either of two (2)
8 separate grounds.

9 1. Nothing contained within the express language of Section
10 521(1) or 541(a) clearly, explicitly, or unambiguously confers standing to a
creditors committee to file suit against non-debtors to define a non-debtor's
property rights.

11 2. The Bankruptcy Court and Federal District Court lack subject
12 matter jurisdiction over the claims alleged in the Committee's Complaint
because there is no case or controversy between the Committee and the
13 Parishes within the meaning of the Declaratory Judgment Act and Article III of
the U.S. Constitution.

14 (Docket Nos. 99-100)

15 This motion is set to be heard on June 27, 2005.

16
17 **III.**

18 **NON-CORE PROCEEDING**

19 The Committee asserts in its Complaint that this is a "core proceeding" under 28
20 USC § 157(b) and 1334(b). The Parishes, based upon the declaratory nature of the relief
21 sought in the Complaint, deny that this is a core proceeding. This action exclusively seeks
22 declaratory relief against over 80 non-debtor defendants to determine the property rights of
23 separate legal entities. The Complaint does not present a federal question nor is there
diversity between the litigants.

24 The present adversary action has the effect of a defacto quiet title action as to non-
25 debtor defendants. As such, it could have easily been brought in state Superior Court
26 pursuant to RCW 7.28.010 et seq., regardless of whether the Debtor was in bankruptcy.

For purposes of this Adversary Proceeding, St. John does not consent to entry of Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and does not waive defenses related to Plaintiff's standing and failure to state a claim. (See Docket Nos. 88, 99-100.)

IV.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

St. John was established by decree in 1949. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶ 8) The real property placed at issue by the Committee consists of three parcels. However, the deeds produced by the Committee are not legible. (See Stang Aff., Ex. 1 -- St. John Vianney)

The first parcel of real property owned by St. John was purchased in 1951. The Purchase/Sale Agreement was between George F. Sturges and Elsa A. Sturges as sellers and St. John Baptist Vianney Church as purchaser. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶ 8, Ex. B)

The Parish over the years has also purchased real property identified by parcel numbers:

45173.0903

45174.2102

45174.2101

45173.0901

45204 2329

All real property was purchased by St. John with money raised by Parishioners for Parishioners' benefit. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶¶ 8-12)

Although title to the real property was placed in trust with the Catholic Bishop of Spokane, a corporation sole, the beneficial and equitable ownership remained with St. John which has occupied, paid for, maintained, and insured all real property described above. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶¶ 7-13)

The first capital fund raising campaign was commenced in 1950, prior to the purchase of the first parcel of property. It was obvious that St. John started in debt and the only way out was to raise money through capital campaigns, in addition to the weekly collections. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶ 9, Ex. D-1)

ST. JOHN PARISH'S OPPOSITION
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Over the years, St. John continued to raise money to purchase real property, improve property, purchase personal property, make repairs, pay all insurance, complete all tax exempt forms, and expand its ministries. The financing of these projects was the responsibility of the Parishioners. The Parishioners raised the money through donations, tithes, and other gifts. The costs were paid with St. John's money, which is directly traceable to Parishioners. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶¶ 7-13, Exs. A-D; Aff. M. Doohan)

On occasion, St. John has borrowed money, with interest, from the Diocese to pay for improvements to St. John's property. These loans were repaid by funds directly traceable to St. John and its Parishioners. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶ 9, Ex. C.1-8, D1-14; ¶ 18, Ex. L; Aff. M. Doohan)

St. John presently consists of 728 registered families. Under Canon Law, St. John is a separate and distinct legal entity known as a juridic person. [Canons §§ 1130116, 515] Under Civil Law, St. John is an unincorporated association. (See Committee's Statement of Undisputed Fact No. 23) Consistent with its separate and distinct identity, St. John banks in the public sector, has its own tax identification number, hires and fires its employees, and maintains its own financial records. (Aff. of T. Schaff, ¶¶ 10-18)

Contrary to the Committee's conclusions, the facts demonstrate St. John is its own legal entity and is the true owner of all equitable and beneficial interest of the real property identified as "St. John" by the Committee.

v.

STANDARDS OF REVIEW

A. Declaratory Judgment Standard.

The Committee glosses over the fact that the relief it seeks is entirely declaratory in nature. A declaratory judgment action is ripe for adjudication only where an “actual controversy” exists. Orix Credit Alliance, Inc. v. Wolfe, 212 F.3d 891, 896 (5th Cir. 2000). “As a general rule, an actual controversy exists where ‘a substantial controversy of sufficient immediacy and reality [exists] between parties having adverse legal interests.’” Id., citing Middle South Energy, Inc. v. City of New Orleans, 800 F.2d 488, 490 (5th Cir. 1986).

1 Although some Bankruptcy Courts have entertained declaratory judgment actions
2 filed by trustees when the ownership interest of an asset was in dispute which the trustee
3 asserted was property of the estate on the petition date, the present case is not advanced
4 by a trustee or Debtor-in-Possession. See In re Challenge Air Int'l. Inc., 952 F.2d 384 (11th
5 Cir. 1992); In re Taylor & Campaigne, Inc., 157 B.R. 493 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1993); Bottom v.
6 Bottom, 176 B.R. 950 (Bankr. N.D. Fla. 1994); In re Ocean Beach Club, Inc., 79 B.R. 505
7 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 1987).

8 There is no legal relationship between St. John, the Committee, or any Committee
9 members. Furthermore, there is no legal dispute between St. John and the Debtor
10 regarding the ownership interests in real property or trust relationship between the Debtor
11 and St. John. It is correctly described and defined in the Debtor's Statement of Affairs in
12 accordance with the relationship between the parties as established by Canon Law and
13 Civil Law. As such, no actual controversy between parties with adverse legal interests
14 exists.

15 **B. Summary Judgment Standard.**

16 The party moving for summary judgment has the burden to show that he is entitled
17 to judgment under established principles; and if he does not discharge that burden, he is
18 not entitled to judgment. Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 156, 26, L.Ed.2d 142,
19 90 S. Ct. 1598 (1970).

20 In determining whether there are any genuine issues of material fact, the Court must
21 view the evidence in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. Summers v. A.
22 Teichert & Son, Inc., 127 F.3d 1150, 1152 (9th Cir. 1997). The party opposing summary
23 judgment to survive the motion need only present evidence from which a jury might return a
24 verdict in his favor. If he does so, there is a genuine issue of fact that requires a trial. Id. at
25 1039, citing Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.

26 The Committee has failed to produce any evidence to support its contention that the
27 beneficial and equitable ownership of the real property does not belong to St. John.

However, St. John has not only produced reasonable evidence as to a material issue of fact as to its ownership interest in the real property, it has also produced overwhelming evidence that St. John is the true owner of the real property in question.

vi

LEGAL ANALYSIS PREVENTING DECLARATORY RELIEF CONCERNING REAL PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

A. Whether Applying Civil Law Or Canon Law, St. John Parish Is A Separate And Distinct Legal Entity.

The Committee has conceded that Parishes are unincorporated associations. (See, Committee Statement of Undisputed Fact No. 23) The Committee's acknowledgment of St. John's status as a separate legal entity from the Debtor is consistent with both Civil and Canon Law.

1. Washington Law Recognizes St. John As A Legal Entity.

The Parish, as an unincorporated association, is a separate legal entity under Washington law. A Parish consists of its Christian faithful. (Canon 515(1)) The Christian faithful (“Parishioners”) of each Parish are the residents of their local community. They are residents of cities, towns, and counties within Eastern Washington, in some cases they are members of sovereign Indian tribes. The Parishioners are the epitome of a voluntary group pursuing a common purpose. In the case of each parish, the common purpose is the fulfillment of their religious tenets.

An “unincorporated association” is defined as “[a] [v]oluntary group of persons, without a charter, formed by mutual consent for the purpose of promoting common enterprise or prosecuting common objective. An organization composed of a body of persons united with a charter for the prosecution of a common enterprise.” *Black’s Law Dictionary*, 1531 (6th 1991). This is a broad definition, and Washington has recognized that “associations vary in their nature.” Riss v. Angel, 131 Wn.2d 612, 635 (1997). Washington’s case law recognizes a variety of forms of unincorporated associations,

1 including groups of individuals of a particular religion or creed. See Bacon v. Gardner, 38
2 Wn.2d 299 (1951), Church of Christ v. Carder, 105 Wn.2d 204 (1986).

3 Unincorporated associations clearly have the ability to hold the equitable interests of
4 a trust and defend that interest in court. Leslie v. Midgate Center, Inc., 72 Wn.2d 977
5 (1967). Washington has repeatedly acknowledged the legal capacity of unincorporated
6 associations to be parties to lawsuits. Bacon v. Gardner, 38 Wn.2d 299, 304 (1951), State
7 v. Bothell, 89 Wn.2d 862, 866 (1978); see also Church of Christ v. Carder, 105 Wn.2d 204,
8 206 (1986); Riss, 131 Wn.2d 612 (1997). By statute, unincorporated associations have the
9 capacity to appear and represent their interests in declaratory judgment actions. RCW §§
10 7.24.110 - .130 (West 2005). It is well settled law that unincorporated associations have
11 the ability to represent the interests of their members in legal actions. See, State v. Bothell,
12 89 Wn.2d at 866.

13 It is important to note that not a single case quoted by the Committee in support of
14 its assertion that each Parish is not a legal entity is from the state of Washington.
15 Bankruptcy Rule 7017 incorporates Rule 17(b), Fed. R. Civ. P., as follows:

16 The capacity of an individual, other than one acting in a representative
17 capacity, to sue or be sued shall be determined by the law of the individual's
18 domicile. The capacity of a corporation to sue or be sued shall be determined
19 by the law under which it was organized. In all other cases capacity to sue or
20 be sued shall be determined by the law of the state in which the district court
21 is held. . . .

22 As a matter of law, unincorporated associations can be sued under Washington law.
23 The various cases cited by the Committee have no precedential value here in Washington.
24 The Committee's argument that St. John does not have a legal existence separate from the
25 Diocese fails as a matter of law. It is also inconsistent with Committee's Statement of
26 Undisputed Fact No. 23.

23 **2. St. John Is A Separate Legal Entity Under Canon Law.**

24 The Law of the Roman Catholic Church ("Church") has been in existence since the
25 first century. Presently, the Church is governed by the 1983 Code of Canon Law. To the
26 extent the resolution of this matter requires a determination of the relationship between the

1 Debtor and St. John in their methods of governance, interaction or management,
2 compulsory deference is required to the provisions of the Code of the Canon Law which
3 govern these religious organizations under applicable law. The Supreme Court, when
4 faced with issues involving the Roman Catholic Church, has stated:

5 In the absence of fraud, collusion or arbitrariness, the decisions of proper
6 church tribunals on matters purely ecclesiastical, although affecting civil
7 rights, are accepted in litigation before the secular courts as conclusive,
8 because the parties in interest made them so by contract or otherwise. Under
9 like circumstances, effect is given in the courts to the determination of the
10 judiciary bodies established by clubs and civil associations.

11 Gonzalez v. Roman Catholic Archbishop, 280 U.S. 1, 16-17, ____ S.Ct. ____, 74 L.Ed. 131,
12 137 (1929) (citing Watson v. Jones, 13 WALL 676, 20 L.Ed. 666 (____)).

13 This legal principle has been clearly adopted by the Washington State Supreme
14 Court, when addressing real property interests involving a hierachal church. See,
15 Wilkerson v. Rector, etc., St. Luke Parish, 176 Wash. 377 (1934); See also, Church of
16 Christ v. Carder, 105 Wn.2d 204 (1986); Southside Tabernacle v. Church of God, 32 Wash.
17 App. 814 (1982) (All applying the compulsory deference rule established in Watson to
18 disputes involving church property.)

19 In this case, the identity of the Parish, the Parishioners, the Debtor, and their
20 relationship to their property rights are defined within Canon Law. These relationships, are
21 “purely ecclesiastical, though affecting civil rights, [and] are [to be] accepted in litigation
22 before secular courts as conclusive[]” Gonzalez, 280 U.S. at 16, ____ S.Ct. at ____, 74 L.Ed.
23 at 137.

24 Within the Church, besides physical persons, there are also juridic persons, that is,
25 subjects in Canon Law of obligations and rights which correspond to their nature. (Canon
26 113(2)) A juridic person is an artificial person distinct from all natural persons or material
goods. Like a civil law corporation, it is a legal entity which can and must be conceived
apart from the natural persons who constitute it, administer it, or for whose benefit it exists.
See L. Chiappetta, Il Codice d: Diritto Cononico: Comento Giuridico-Pastorale, 2nd ed.
(Rome: Dehoniane, 1996) 1:169; Robert Kennedy, New Commentary on the Code of
Canon Law (Paulist Press 2000).

1 Canon Law provides that:

2 A parish is a certain community of the Christian faithful stably constituted in a
3 particular church, whose pastoral care is entrusted to a pastor as its proper
 pastor under the authority of a diocesan bishop. (Canon 515(1))

4 Canon 515(3) states:

5 A legitimately erected parish possesses juridic personality by the law itself.
6 (Canon 515(3))

7 In this case, there is no dispute that St. John is a legitimately erected Parish and a
 juridic person under Canon Law.

8 Canon Law is clear that property acquired by a Parish belongs to the Parish.
9 Specifically, Canon 1256 states:

10 Under the supreme authority of the Roman Pontiff, ownership of goods
11 belongs to that juridic person which has acquired them legitimately. (Canon §
 1256)

12 Since its inception, the Christian faithful themselves, which constitute the Parish,
13 have acquired both real and personal property which is used by the Christian faithful in their
14 fulfillment of their religious tenets. Under Canon Law, the property was acquired by, used
15 by, improved, maintained, and owned by each Parish independently. (Canons 1257-1272)

16 The juridic person (Parish) may not be deprived of its property without consent and
17 approval. (See Canons 1281-1288 and 1291-1295)

18 **3. Committee Waived Argument on Individual Parish Standing.**

19 The Committee's decision to name and sue St. John and 81 other Parishes
20 individually is evidence of the separate legal identity of each parish. Furthermore, the
21 Committee admits that St. John is a separate unincorporated association in its Statement of
22 undisputed Facts. (CSF No. 23) The doctrine of judicial estoppel prevents a party from
23 taking divergent positions in different legal proceedings. Wagner v. Proff Engineers in
24 California Court, 354 F.3d 1036, 1044 (9th Cir. 2004).

25 In addition, the request for relief in the Complaint seeks substantive consolidation of
26 St. John with the Debtor. Substantive consolidation in bankruptcy terms is the

1 consolidation of a non-debtor entity with a separate debtor entity. (See Alexander, 229
2 F.3d 750 (9th Cir. 2000)) As such, the Committee has already recognized the legal identity
3 of St. John is separate and apart from the Debtor. The Committee should be estopped
4 from taking a contrary position for purposes of its Motion.

5 **4. Judicial Estoppel Does Not Apply to St. John.**

6 St. John does not dispute the definition of judicial estoppel submitted by the
7 Committee which is designed to prevent a party from taking divergent positions in different
8 legal proceedings. See the Committee's Memorandum at p. 18, citing Wagner v. Prof.
9 Engineers in California Gov't, 354 F.3d 1036, 1044 (9th Cir. 2004). However, the
10 Committee fails to present a full recitation of the elements required for a finding of judicial
11 estoppel, and it is in those elements that the Committee's position is revealed to be flawed.

12 The United States Supreme Court recently listed three factors that
13 courts may consider in determining whether to apply the doctrine of judicial
14 estoppel:

15 First, a party's later position must be "clearly inconsistent" with its
16 earlier position. Second, courts regularly inquire whether the party has
17 succeeded in persuading a court to accept that party's earlier position, so that
18 judicial acceptance of an inconsistent position in a later proceeding would
19 create "the perception that either the first or the second court was misled[.]"
20 Absent success in a prior proceeding, a party's later inconsistent position
introduces no "risk of inconsistent court determinations," and thus no threat to
judicial integrity. A third consideration is whether the party seeking to assert
an inconsistent position would derive an unfair advantage or impose an unfair
detriment on the opposing party if not estopped. In enumerating these
factors, we do not establish inflexible prerequisites or an exhaustive formula
for determining the applicability of judicial estoppel. Additional considerations
may inform the doctrine's application in specific factual contexts.

21 Hamilton v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co., 270 F.3d 778, 782-783 (9th Cir. 2001), citing New
22 Hampshire v. Maine, 121 S. Ct. 1808, 1815 (2001) (internal citations omitted). The
23 application of judicial estoppel is appropriate to bar litigants from making incompatible
24 statements in two different cases. Risetto v. Plumbers & Steamers Local 343, 94 F.3d 597,
25 605 (9th Cir. 1996).

1 The position taken by St. John is not inconsistent with the holding of the cases cited
2 by the Committee. In Munns v. Martin, 131 Wn. 2d 192, 196 (1977) (*en banc*), the case
3 was actually filed by the individual members of St. Patrick's Parishioners and Friends of
4 Historic Preservation. Of the seven members, six were members of the Parish. Id. at 196.
5 The issue arose when the "St. Patrick Building Committee," a parish committee, applied for
6 a demolition permit related to St. Patrick School. This was a case of historic preservation
7 interests vs. parish building committee interests, Parishioner v. Parishioner. Id. at 194-199.
8 The case holding invalidated a statute that was being used by a non-parishioner in an
9 attempt to stop a building project advanced by a parish building committee for the
10 furtherance of the Church's fundamental right to exercise religion. The ordinance was
11 found to have a coercive effect on the practice of religion.

12 The second case, Miller v. Catholic Bishop of Spokane, 2004 WL 2074328 (Wash.
13 App. 2004), is an unpublished decision. As a matter of law, this opinion should not have
14 been cited. "[U]npublished opinions of the Court of Appeals will not be considered in the
15 Court of Appeals and should not be considered in the trial courts. They do not become a
16 part of the common law of Washington." State v. Fitzpatrick, 5 Wn. App. 661, 668
17 (1971)(emphasis added).

18 Regardless, in Miller, the Catholic Bishop of Spokane was sued for damages based
19 upon the plaintiff's fall from a loft opening. The Bishop defended the action based on its
20 ownership of the property, which was the Parish Hall of Sacred Heart Catholic Church in
21 Springdale, Washington. However, this is not a position that is "clearly inconsistent" with
22 the current position taken by the Diocese and the Parishes. There is no assertion or
23 indication as to the nature of the Bishop's ownership interest. In this bankruptcy case, the
24 Diocese and the Parishes assert that the Diocese holds an ownership interest in the
25 property, but holds that interest in trust for the Parishes. This is not an inconsistent
26 position. Rather, the ownership status of the Bishop in Miller was never addressed or
litigated. Further, the Bishop did not "succeed in persuading a court to accept that party's
earlier position" because the **nature** of the Bishop's ownership interest was never at issue.
Therefore the current position, which is consistent with the prior position, introduces no risk
of inconsistent court determinations.

1 5. The Committee's Reliance Upon F.E.L. Publication, Ltd. v. The Catholic
2 Bishop of Chicago and Oregon Case Law is Misplaced.

3 First, both Oregon and Illinois apply a neutral principle of law approach to church
4 property issues. When examining church property disputes, Washington applies the more
5 stringent approach of compulsory deference. Furthermore, the legislative histories and
6 governing statutes concerning corporate soles is much different than that of Washington.

7 F.E.L Publications was a seventh circuit case which decided the issue on the legal
8 relationship between the Diocese and the Parishes within it in order to resolve a claim
9 against the diocese for tortious interference with a business relationship. There the Court
10 held that it was impossible for the cause of action to be based on the Diocese's directives
11 to the Parishes as those Parishes had no independent status, and were in fact "subsumed
12 under the Catholic Church." F.E.L., 754 F.2d at 221. In concluding this, the court relied
13 primarily upon Illinois case law, and in particular Haymes v. Catholic Bishop of Chicago, 41
14 Ill.2d 336 (1968), Catholic Bishop of Chicago v. Village of Palos Park, 286 Ill. 400 (1919)
15 and Galich v. Catholic Bishop of Chicago 75 Ill.App.3d 538 (1979). The case primarily
16 relied upon was Galich, however, that issue was not before the court in Galich.

17 In Galich, the Court held that the statute under which the Bishop of Chicago
18 incorporated did not create a statutory trust for the benefit of the Parishioners bringing the
19 case. Further, the Court held that any determination of the ability or inability of the Bishop
20 to demolish a church would violate the First Amendment.

21 The statute under which the case was decided was subsequently amended. As
22 amended, it includes a great deal of language indicating a legislative intent to create a trust
23 for the benefit of the religious congregation for whom the corporation is formed.

24 The other cases relied upon by the F.E.L. Court only support its conclusion by
25 inference. In Haymes, the Catholic Bishop of Chicago was named the defendant in a slip
26 and fall case at a Catholic school. While the issue was not addressed by the Court in
27 Haymes, the implication is that the Catholic school could not have been the proper
28 defendant. In Village of Palos Park, the Catholic Bishop of Chicago essentially challenged
29 the validity of a local zoning ordinance precluding the creation of a cemetery in the space
30 the Catholic Bishop wished to make one. Again, only by the inference that the Catholic

1 Bishop was the only party which could have brought the action does this case support the
2 conclusion reached by the F.E.L. Court.

3

4 **B. The Bankruptcy Estate Of The Diocese Does Not Have An Interest In The Real
Property At Issue.**

5 The Committee argues in its Complaint and subsequent Motion that by virtue of its
6 interpretation of law and facts that St. John's real and personal property is property of the
7 Debtor's bankruptcy estate. However, this argument is not substantiated. Section 541 of
8 the Bankruptcy Code specifically excludes from the estate property to which the Debtor
9 holds legal title, but has no equitable or beneficial interest. (See 11 U.S.C. § 541(b), (c),
10 and (d))

11 The concept of trust relationships, bare legal title, and beneficial/equitable ownership
12 of property is not new to bankruptcy courts. Courts have repeatedly held that when a debtor
13 holds mere legal title to property and a non-debtor holds the beneficial or equitable
14 ownership of that property, said property is not property of the estate. See Matter of
15 Torrez, 63 BR 751, 754-55 (9th Cir. BAP 1986)(imposition of resulting trust appropriate
16 since title was only put in children's name to avoid certain restrictions in a government
17 program); Sale of Guar. Corp, 220 BR 660, 664 (9th Cir. BAP 1998)(where the transferee of
18 property does not pay the purchase price for the property, the transferee is presumed to
hold the property in a resulting trust for the party who paid the consideration for its
purchase).

19 The standard of inquiry under section of the Bankruptcy Code excluding from
20 property of the estate trust interests that are subject to transfer restrictions enforceable
21 under applicable non-bankruptcy law, normally has three parts:

22 (1) whether the debtor has a beneficial interest in a trust;
23 (2) whether there is a restriction on the transfer of that interest; and
24 (3) whether the restriction is enforceable under non-bankruptcy law.

25 In re Wilcox, 233 F.3d 899 (6th Cir. 2000)

1 The evaluation of each element is resolved in accordance with and through the
2 application of state law. Butner v. United States, 440 U.S. 48, 55, 99 S.Ct. 914, 59 L.Ed.2d
3 136, 141-42 (1979).

4 Washington law clearly establishes that the Debtor holds only "bare legal title" to the
5 property in question. St. John is the true beneficial and equitable ownership of the real
6 property in dispute.

7 **1. St. John Parish Is The Beneficiary Of A Statutory Trust, Holding All
8 Equitable And Beneficial Interest In The Real Property.**

9 The corporation sole statute in Washington clearly and explicitly creates a statutory
10 trust comprised of the disputed property held for the benefit of the Church and its
11 parishioners. RCW Ch. 24.12. The Debtor incorporated under this chapter in 1915.

12 The legislative history is absolutely clear that the statute was enacted to create a
13 trust relationship. The bill, as introduced in the Senate by two Spokane Senators, was
14 entitled:

15 An Act providing for the organization of corporations sole, defining their
16 powers, authorizing them to transact business and hold property in trust for
17 religious denominations societies or churches.

18 S.B. 188 (Journal of Senate, 1915, p. 283) (emphasis added). After its introduction,
19 it was referred to the Senate Committee on Corporations other than Municipal. Id. After
20 review by the Committee, recommended that the bill be passed the Senate on March 6,
21 1915.

22 The bill was subsequently passed by the house on March 10, 1915, and was
23 approved by the Governor March 15, 1915.

24 The passed Senate Bill 188 became Session Law, Chapter 79. "Organizations and
25 Powers of Corporations Sole."

26 Section 3 specifically states:

27 . . . Provided, all property held in such official capacity by such bishop,
28 overseer or presiding elder, as the case may be, shall be in trust for the use,
29 purpose, benefit, and behoof of his religious denomination, society or church.

1 S.B. 188 (Session Laws, 1915, Chapter 79, p. 254)

2 As a corporation sole, the Debtor has the power to contract, sue, and be sued in
3 court. R.C.W. § 24.12.020 (West 2005). A corporation sole also has the power to deal in
4 real and personal property in the same manner as any natural person. *Id.* This grant of
5 legal capacity is explicitly for the benefit of the trust created under this chapter. *Id.* The
6 trust is comprised of all the property held by the Debtor in its official capacity. RCW §
7 24.12.030 (West 2005). Specifically the statutes state:

8 ...All property held in such official capacity by such bishop, overseer or
9 presiding elder as the case may be, shall be in trust for the use, purpose,
10 benefit and behoof of his religious denomination, society or church.

11 RCW § 24.12.030 (West 2005).

12 Every corporation sole shall, *for the purpose of the trust*, have the power to
13 contract in the same manner and to the same extent as a natural person, and
14 may sue and be sued, and may defend in all courts and places, in all matters
15 and proceedings whatever, and shall have authority to borrow money and
16 give promissory notes therefor, and to secure the payment of the same by
17 mortgage or other lien upon property, real and personal; ...

18 RCW § 24.12.020 (West 2005)(emphasis added). This statute defines the legal
19 relationship between the Debtor, St. John, and Parishioners as a relationship of trustee and
20 beneficiary. See, RCW § 24.12.030 (West 2005). This is also consistent with the norms of
21 Canon Law which provide that each parish is a Church capable of acquiring and owning
22 real and personal property interests.

23 Despite this clear statute and governing principles of Canon Law, the Committee
24 misconstrues Washington case law explicitly recognizing the restrictions existing on
25 property impressed with a trust by dedication to religious organizations for the benefit of
such organizations. In *Wilkeson v. Rector, etc. St. Luke's Parish*, 176 Wash. 377, 386
(1943), cited by the Committee, the Court explicitly notes that while the alienation of the
property in that case was within the power of the trustee, the use of the proceeds from the
sale could not be diverted from the benefit of the religious purposes for which the property
was donated. *Wilkeson*, 176 Wash. at 385. ("In passing, it may be conceded that, if the
purpose of respondents was to divert the funds to be received from the sale of the property
to other than religious purposes of the Episcopal Church, the court could and would enjoin

1 them. The trustee is merely the holder of the legal title.”) Even the court’s explicit holding,
2 quoted only in part by the Committee, recognizes that courts will ensure that property of a
3 trust which is held to benefit a religious society cannot lawfully be diverted from the purpose
4 for which the trust is held. Id. at 386. Specifically, the court stated: “For in a trust of the
5 character involved here, where no restraint is imposed on the right to alienate, the courts
6 will not interfere further than to see to it that the proceeds from the sale of the trust property
7 are not diverted from the use for religious purposes of the faith or denomination to which
the property was dedicated.” Id. (emphasis added).

8 Despite the Committee’s assertion that “[t]he corporation sole statute’s ‘trust’ for the
9 Church is no different than the trust in Wilkeson . . .” (Committee’s Memo, p. 11) the
10 Committee disregards the court’s explicit statements upholding restrictions on the use of
11 the trust res and its proceeds, and identifying that “[t]he trustee is merely the holder of the
12 legal title.” Id. at 385. The Committee’s memorandum repeatedly fails to distinguish
13 between the rights and obligations of a trustee as the legal title holder of property, and the
14 existence of an equitable interest in the property, attempting instead, to equate the holding
15 of legal title by the Catholic Bishop of Spokane with the absence of the existence of a trust.
16 This merely evidences a lack of recognition of the distinction between legal title and an
17 equitable interest, and does not support the Committee’s argument that no trust exists.

18 The Catholic Bishop of Spokane is the trustee of the statutory trust created under
19 RCW chapter 24.12. Whether or not, as trustee, the Catholic Bishop of Spokane has the
20 power to alienate certain property of the trust, any such alienation must be for the “benefit
21 and behoof of his religious denomination, society or church.” RCW § 24.12.030 (West
22 2005). With regard to “proceeds from the sale of the trust property,” they “are not to be
23 diverted from the use for religious purposes of the faith or denomination.” Wilkerson, 176
24 Wash. at 386. The statutory trust under which the property is held reserves the beneficial
25 use of the property for St. John.

26 **2. St. John Is The Beneficiary Of An Express Trust.**

27 The recognition and observance of the civil duties of a trustee have been impressed
28 upon the Debtor since its incorporation. The Catholic Bishop of Spokane was incorporated

as a corporation sole under the foregoing statute on July 3, 1915. With respect to St. John Parish, this trust relationship commenced with the formation of the Parish. The Washington Supreme Courts has noted that statements in articles of incorporation can be sufficient to create an express trust. Hoffman v. Tieton View Methodist Church, 33 Wn.2d at 727 (1949) ("There is no question in our minds but that all property acquired by Tieton View was, under article VIII of its articles of incorporation ... held in trust for the uses of the Methodist Church...").

The articles of incorporation clearly express the intent of creating and maintaining a trust for the benefit of the members of the Roman Catholic faith. Specifically, the articles expressly provide:

ARTICLE III

This corporation is formed for the purpose of transacting business and **holding property in trust** for that certain religious denomination or society known as the Roman Catholic Church; to do business and contract in the same manner and to the same extent as a natural person; to borrow money and give promissory notes therefor, and to secure the payment of the same by mortgage or other lien upon property real and personal; to buy, sell, lease, mortgage, and in every way use and deal in real and personal property and to receive bequests for its own use or upon trusts.

ARTICLE IV

The incorporator of this corporation is Augustine F. Schinner, who is the duly appointed, qualified and acting Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Spokane, in the state of Washington, and who as such Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church has subscribed these Articles of Incorporation, in order to become a corporation sole, together with his successors in office by his official designation, in the manner prescribe in "An Act Providing for the Organization of Corporations Sole, Defining Their Powers, **Authorizing them to transact business and hold property in trust for religious denominations, societies or churches.**" passed by the Legislature of the State of Washington and approved by the Governor, March 15th, 1915.

ARTICLE V.

This incorporation is a religious corporation, not organized for gain and is without capital stock, **all property held by it being in trust** for the use, purpose, benefit and behoof of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Spokane, in the State of Washington.

(Articles of Incorporation, 713115, Emphasis Added)

ST. JOHN PARISH'S OPPOSITION TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 20

CRUMB & MUNDING, P.S.
SUITE 1950
601 W. RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201
(509) 624-6464
FAX (509) 624-6155

1 An express trust "arises because of the expressed intent and involves a fiduciary
2 relationship in which the trustee holds property for the benefit of a third party." Goodman v.
3 Goodman, 128 Wn.2d 366, 372 (1995). Ninety years ago, the Bishop of Spokane clearly
4 expressed the intent to hold property in trust for the benefit of the Parishes of the Church of
the Diocese of Spokane.

5 A trust will be found to exist if there is a clear manifestation of an intent to create a
6 trust; and the entire instrument, as well as its general purpose and scope, should be
7 considered, and the instrument should be construed in light of the circumstances
8 surrounding its execution. See, Hoffman v. Tieton View Meth. Ch., 33 Wn.2d 717, 726
9 (1949).

10 In this case, the trust instrument consists of the deed, which contains explicit
11 language referencing the fact title is held by a "Corporation Sole." The statute governing
12 corporation soles, RCW 24.12 et seq., clearly puts others on notice that a trust relationship
exists.

13 Just as use and occupancy of property is sufficient to place others on notice of the
14 possessor's interest, (Miebach v. Colasurdo, 102 Wn.2d 170, 173, 177 (1984)) and the
15 failure of a spouse to record an interest in community property does not preclude that
16 spouse from defending that interest in court, (Campbell v. Sandy, 190 Wash. 528, 531
17 (1937)), the use, improvement and maintenance by St. John of property recorded in the
18 name of a corporation sole, places the world on notice of the statutory trust under which it
19 is held, and identifies the true nature of the Debtor's interest in the property. Cf. In re
20 Country Club Market, 175 B.R. 1005, 1009 (D. Minn. 1994) (finding a valid statutory trust,
21 and noting that such a finding creates no burden on creditors "[a]s opposed to contractual
or implied trusts, the statute is public. There is no secret agreement between" the parties.).

22 **1. Statute Of Frauds Does Not Make The Express Trust In This Case
23 Defective.**

24 Generally, the statute of frauds will prevent parol evidence from enforcing the terms
25 of an oral trust absent fraud or other circumstances. In re Marriage of Lutz, 74 Wn. App.
26 356, 365 (1994). An exception to the requirement for an express trust over real property is

1 a situation where a beneficiary of the trust has partially performed in accordance with the
2 trust. Diel v. Beekman, 7 Wn. App. 139, 144 (1972), overruled on other grounds, Choplin v.
3 Sanders, 100 Wn.2d 853 (1984).

4 The standard for evaluating partial performance is whether the beneficiary, with the
5 consent of the trustee:

- 6 a. Enters into possession of the land;
- 7 b. Makes improvements to the land; and
- 8 c. Changes position in reliance of the trust.

9 See, Diel at 144-145.

10 As demonstrated in the Statement of Facts in this Memorandum (Section IV), St.
11 John and its parishioners have held possession of the property to the exclusion of all others
12 since it was founded. St. John has made all improvements to the land and maintained the
13 structures thereon. All donations have been received with the understanding that St. John
improved the real property to fulfill religious tenets of the Parish. Such actions were taken
with the understanding the Church property was property belonging to St. John.

14 C. The Committee Ignores Statutory Restriction On Institutional Funds.

15 The Committee's discussion of the administrative dissolution of nonprofit
16 corporations is wholly irrelevant to the enforceability of the restrictions placed on property
17 donated to St. John under Washington law. This is not an instance of an administrative
18 dissolution by the state, but a reorganization under Title 11 of the United States Code.
19 Further, St. John is subject to the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act, RCW
20 Chapter 24.44, which provides only two methods for the release of a restriction placed on
21 donations. RCW § 24.44.060.

22 Under Washington law, donations given with restrictions as to their use, to
23 incorporated or **unincorporated organizations operated for religious**, educational, or
24 other eleemosynary purposes, can only be used in accordance with the restrictions unless
25 (1) the donor gives written consent releasing the restriction, or (2) an order is obtained in
26 Superior Court upon a finding that the restriction is (i) obsolete, (ii) inappropriate, or (iii)
impracticable. R.C.W. § 24.22.060. Further, the statute requires that the Attorney General

1 be given notice and opportunity to be heard on any such matter before the Superior Court
2 makes its findings, and expressly retains the application of the judicial doctrine of *cy pres*.
3 *Id.* Contrary to the claim's of the Committee, Washington's Legislature and Judiciary have
4 a long and well established tradition of honoring the intention of the donors and benefactors
of religious organizations.

5 The facts of this case demonstrate that the real property at issue was paid for with
6 donated funds, improved, and maintained with donated funds for the benefit of St. John.

7

8 **D. If The Court Concludes That A Statutory Trust Or An Express Trust Does Not
9 Exist, A Resulting Trust Should Be Found In Favor Of St. John.**

10 Even if the statutory and express trusts are found to be ineffective, the acquisition
11 the property in dispute clearly gives rise to a resulting trust. "It is well settled that where
12 property is taken in the name of a grantee other than the person advancing the
13 consideration, the one in whose name title is taken is a resulting trustee for the person who
14 paid the purchase price, in the absence of proof of a contrary intention." Mading v.
15 McPhaden, 50 Wn.2d 48, 53 (1957). "That grantee is presumed to hold legal title subject to
16 the equitable ownership of the person advancing the consideration." Stocker v. Stocker, 74
17 Wn. App. 1, 6 (1994) (quoting, Thor v. McDearmid, 63 Wn. App. 193, 206 (1991)).
18 "Similarly, where property is transferred to one person and the purchase price is advanced
19 by him as a loan to another, a resulting trust arises in the latter's favor." Mading, 50 Wn.2d
20 at 54. Resulting trusts are equitable in nature, and may be established by parole evidence
21 of a clear, cogent and convincing nature. Stocker, 74 Wn. App. at 6. As evidenced at
22 Section IV – Statement of Facts – all acquisitions of real and personal property, all
23 improvements, and all maintenance of the property was paid for with money directly
24 traceable to parishioners, for the benefit of Parishioners, with the clear understanding and
25 intent that it was for the benefit of Parish property. Just as in the case of Matter v. Torrez,
26 63 BR 751, 754-755 (9th Cir. BAP 1986), the imposition of a resulting trust is appropriate
since title was placed in the name of the corporation sole with the understanding it was held
in trust for St. John. The Bishop never intended to actually own the property or assert
control over the property or improvements as exclusive owner.

1 **E. If The Diocese Is Forced To Breach Its Fiduciary Duty And Trust Relationship**
2 **owed to St. John, A Constructive Trust Must Be Imposed.**

3 The facts surrounding the nature of the relationship between the Debtor, St. John,
4 and the acquisition of the property establish a constructive trust for the benefit of St. John.
5 "A constructive trust is an equitable remedy which arises when the person holding title to
6 property has an equitable duty to convey it to another on the grounds that they would be
7 unjustly enriched if permitted to retain it." Lakewood v. Pierce County, 144 Wn.2d 118, 126
8 (2001). A constructive trust will be "imposed when there is clear, cogent and convincing
9 evidence of the basis for impressing the trust." Id. To establish a constructive trust, a "party
10 must show the trust arose from the relationship of the parties involved, and that the
11 property justly belongs to that party." Id. at 129. Here, the intent of the parties was to
12 create valid statutory and express trusts, the beneficial use of the property was at all times
13 held reserved by and for St. John. Not only is there clear, cogent and convincing evidence
14 for the imposition of a trust, but for the Court to hold that the property in dispute belongs to
15 the Debtor would unjustly enrich the Debtor to the detriment of St. John who has relied on
16 its ownership of the property since the parish was founded.

17 **F. The Committee's Catch All Argument Of "Alter Ego" Fails As A Matter Of Law**
18 **And Fact.**

19 The "Alter Ego" theory advanced by the Committee is merely a disguised attempt to
20 circumvent legal deficiencies in its third claim for relief of substantive consolidation. In this
21 case, the Committee is asking the Court to rule that St. John is liable for the debts of the
22 Debtor, a corporation sole, even though St. John is a separate legal entity and is clearly not
23 a "shareholder" of the Debtor.

24 When Washington Courts invoke "piercing the corporate veil", they have applied the
25 "doctrine of corporate disregard" based upon two elements:

26 a. "The corporate form must be intentionally used to violate or evade a duty,"
and
b. "Disregard must be necessary and required to prevent unjustified loss to the
injured party."

1 See, Meisel v. M & N Modern Hydraulic Press Co., 97 Wn.2d 403, 410, 645 P.2d
2 689 (1982)

3 The first factor requires a showing of abuse of the corporate form, typically involving
4 fraud, misrepresentation, or other action **by the corporation that harms the creditor and**
benefits the shareholder. The second factor requires that the harm must actually occur.
5 In this case, the Committee has neither plead nor demonstrated any facts to support both
6 requirements of an "Alter Ego Claim."

7 The undisputed facts offered by St. John demonstrate a claim of "Alter Ego" is
8 without merit. (See Statement of Facts, Section IV)

9 **1. The Committee Attempts To Circumvent Statutory Prohibitions Against**
10 **Substantive Consolidation Of A Not "Moneyed" Entity.**

11 The Committee's Complaint, in its third cause of action, seeks a declaratory order for
12 substantive consolidation "all Diocese Related Entities." The Committee's Motion for
13 Summary Judgment now seeks a declaratory order under a theory of "Alter Ego." Such a
14 legal theory is nothing more than a thinly veiled attempt to place St. John and other non-
15 debtor/non-moneyed religious entities into an involuntary bankruptcy. Relief which is
16 forbidden by the Code. See, 11 U.S.C. § 303(a) and corresponding legislative history.
House Report No. 95-595, 95th Cong., 1st Sess 321 (1977).

17 The Bankruptcy Code clearly recognizes that not all debtors are the same. And
18 while Chapter 11 and its provisions do not generally distinguish between for-profit, non-
19 profit, and religious organizations for the purposes of reorganization, that is not to say that
20 a distinction does not exist and should not or cannot be made. For example, under the
21 Bankruptcy Code non-profit corporations are treated more favorably than for-profit
22 organizations. See, e.g., 11 U.S.C. § 303(a) (excluding non-profit organizations from
23 involuntary bankruptcy); 11 U.S.C. § 1112(c) (forbidding a court from converting a case
24 filed by a non-profit from Chapter 11 to Chapter 7 without consent). Congress has
25 recognized that religious organizations present unique bankruptcy issues because
26 government regulation of religion implicates First Amendment rights. For example, the
Bankruptcy Code has been modified by Congress to protect free exercise of religion to

1 prevent a trustee from avoiding a debtor's donation given to a religious or charitable
2 organization. See Religious Liberty and Charitable Donation Protection Act of 1998, Pub.
3 L. No. 105-183, 112 Stat. 517 (1998).

4 Substantive consolidation has no express statutory basis, but rather, is a "product of
5 judicial gloss." In re Augie/Restiro Bakery Co. Lt., 860 F.2d 515, 518 (2nd Cir. 1988).
6 Substantive consolidation results in pooling the assets of, and claims against, the two
7 entities, satisfying liabilities from the resultant common fund; eliminating inter company
8 claims; and combining creditors of the two companies for purposes of voting on
9 reorganization plans. In re Bonham, 229 F.3d 750, 764 (9th Cir. 2000).

10 In the present case, even if the Committee could get around the statutory
11 prohibitions, the Committee would have to demonstrate 1) that the Committee or its
12 members dealt with St. John Parish and the Debtor as a single economic unit and did not
13 rely on the separate credit of each of the entities; or that the operations of the Debtor and
14 St. John Parish were **excessively** entangled with the Debtor's affairs to the extent that
15 consolidation will benefit all creditors. See In re Bonham, 229 F.3d 750, 766 (9th Cir.).

16 The newly surfaced "Alter Ego" theory is nothing more than a recognition that
17 Committee's third cause of action has no application in this case.

18 **G. Subjecting The Parish To Declaratory Relief of this Nature Violates First
19 Amendment Rights Of Free Exercise And The Religious Freedom Restoration
20 Act.**

21 The exercise of religion includes the "right to believe and profess whatever religious
22 doctrine one desires" and prevents the government from "lendi[ng] its power to one side or
23 another in controversies over religious authority or dogma." See Smith, 494 U.S. at 877
24 (citations omitted). To protect the exercise of religion, the Supreme Court has held that if
25 the government "substantially burdens" a person's exercise of religion, and the government
26 does not demonstrate that it has a "compelling government interest" to justify the religious
burden, then the government intrusion into a person's free exercise of religion has been
violated. See Sherbert v. Verner, 374 U.S. 398, 406 (1963). However, this Court later
limited Sherbert by holding that "the right of free exercise does not relieve an individual of

1 the obligation to comply with a 'valid and neutral law of general applicability . . .'" See
2 Smith, 494 U.S. at 879 (citations omitted). Public opposition to the Smith holding was
3 immediate and forceful. Congress enacted the Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42
4 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1 (1993)(hereinafter, RFRA), "to restore the compelling interest test as set
5 forth in Sherbert," and "to guarantee its application in all cases where free exercise of
6 religion is substantially burdened," including cases in which the law at issue was of "general
7 applicability." See 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb(b)(1), (2). In Boerne v. Flores, 521 U.S. 507
8 (1997), the Supreme Court declared RFRA unconstitutional as applied to state actions
9 because Congress had exceeded the scope of its power under Section 5 of the Fourteenth
10 Amendment in enacting the law. See Boerne, 521 U.S. at 527 (RFRA "intruded into an
11 area reserved by the Constitution to the States"). However, RFRA continues to be
12 constitutional as applied to federal law.

13 Under RFRA, a neutral law of general applicability is an unconstitutional
14 infringement of a person's free exercise rights if the following is true: (1) the law
15 substantially burdens a person's exercise of religion; (2) the government cannot justify the
16 law with a compelling government interest; and (3) there are no less restrictive means of
17 furthering the government's compelling interest. 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb-1(a), (b).

18 Two unique circumstances arise would occur if the Court were to dictate the
19 ownership and use of Parish property: (1) a religious leader will have been replaced by a
20 government official as the head of a religious organization, resulting in comprehensive
21 government surveillance of religion; and (2) a government official will be in an
22 unprecedented position of decision making power over a church/Parish, a position
23 traditionally given only to a spiritually mandated leader, the Pastor of the Parish, resulting in
24 the appearance of government endorsement of religion for the benefit of a creditor's
25 committee.

26 St. John's economic interests cannot be separated from its spiritual interest -- any
27 economic decision the Court makes regarding use or ownership of property inevitably has
28 direct and significant religious consequences. Thus, the Court will become hopelessly
29 entangled with religious policy of the Catholic Church. The effect of St. John's spiritual
30 mission is that every financial decision it makes is driven by religious objectives toward

1 religious ends in accordance with Canon Law. This creates an irreconcilable church versus
2 state conflict between a non-debtor, a creditors committee, and the Court. By effectively
3 forcing a Parish into bankruptcy by way of declaratory relief, the government is changing
4 the essential structure of St. John under Canon Law. Since the Canon directs the religious
5 vision and thus the financial objectives of St. John, such a change would essentially allow
6 government to determine who benefits from St. John's mission.

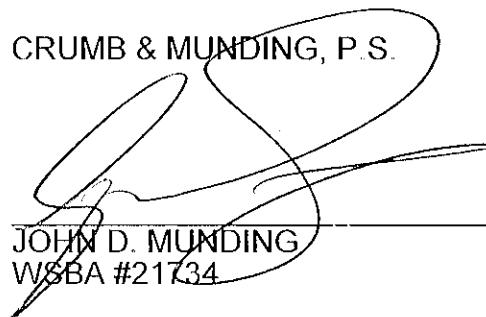
7 **VII.**

8 **CONCLUSION**

9 As a matter of law, the Committee has not established a case in controversy with St.
10 John that would permit the declaratory relief requested. Even if the Court were to consider
11 the pending motion for summary judgment based upon the Committee's factual theory, the
12 Committee's motion fails as the Committee has failed to eliminate material questions of fact
13 as to St. John's ownership interest in the real property, including furnishing all consideration
14 for purchase, improvements, and maintenance.

15 DATED this 25th day of May, 2005.

16 CRUMB & MUNDING, P.S.

17 
18
19 JOHN D. MUNDING
20 WSBA #21734

21 ELSAESSER JARZABEK ANDERSON
22 MARKS ELLIOTT & MCHUGH

23 
24 FORD ELSAESSER
25 BARRY McHUGH

26 Attorneys for Defendant Parishes

JDM\slc\p:files:assocparishes:summaryjudgment/25067

ST. JOHN PARISH'S OPPOSITION
TO SUMMARY JUDGMENT - 28

CRUMB & MUNDING, P.S.
SUITE 1950
601 W. RIVERSIDE AVENUE
SPOKANE, WA 99201
(509) 624-6464
FAX (509) 624-6155